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W. CHATFIELD, 81, New Pitt-street:
\$20 WILL be given to any person who will procure
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Address L. M., HERALD Office.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE WORKING
MEN.

The working men of London and the North are apparently about to commit one of the greatest blunders in their political history. They are entering an agitation against Mr. Gladstone's Deferred Annuity scheme, a scheme framed exclusively in their interest, and tending more directly than any measure passed in this generation to make their lives perceptibly happier. A few men who are trembling, we imagine, for the Trades' Unions rather than for the friendly societies, have contrived to create an impression among them that the bill interferes with their liberty of association, that it substitutes a "paternal" control for their habit of free self-help, that it will "centralise" the insurances of the poor, and that it will secure to the Government a hold over the masses which might in times of excitement be used to suppress political agitation. They are very wrong, it will not seriously injure the existing benevolent societies. This is a formidable array of argument, but its strength when fairly examined will, we think, be seen to be wholly delusive.

Let us deal first with the material argument, the approaching decline of friendly societies. The workmen who have taken up the question argue, we believe, somewhat in this way. The Government offer will not, they think, attract the old who have paid for many years, but it will attract the young, who can enter at low rates, and it is the constant accession of the young, who are seldom sick, and are not coming speedily on the pension fund, which enables the societies to exist. This is true in part, but only true so far as these societies are promising more than they are able to perform. If they are based upon sound principles their course is exceedingly simple, viz., to purchase on behalf of their subscribers Government security for the annuities they themselves have made. Their Sinking Fund arrangements are neither touched nor threatened, and if they honestly intend to grant the annuities for old age which they promise, and if their rates are high enough to enable them to be honest, they have only to purchase the stipulated amount in the Post Office Banks, and so, while relieving themselves of banking risk and trouble, defalcations, clerk expenditure, and what not, place their constituents beyond the reach of loss. If these were societies earning profits this would, of course, be no argument; but they are friendly societies, established always with the view, usually quite sincere, of benefiting each other. In resisting the scheme, therefore, they are simply depriving the workmen of the enormous assistance of that permanent and immutable sclerency which benefits every other class of society. They are objecting in fact, to invest in consols because consols are a State security. If, on the other hand, their rates will not enable them to do this, they are in reality bankrupt societies, which sooner or later, whenever the generation which framed them has grown old, must come down with a crash. In this case their opposition is merely a protest against a Government which, by the ruin and disappointment which it is actually producing. This argument covers the whole of their present members; and as for the young, suppose the majority *do* by degrees subscribe direct to the Post Office. They will not, for they hate trouble, official delay, and official impertinence; but we put the case as strongly as the workmen themselves could do. In that case, the young will be simply securing, beyond possibility of failure, the very object which the societies were established in order to secure, but which they have by the confession of all concerned most imperfectly secured. The objectors are resisting a perfect and safe application of their own imperfect and unsafe idea, abusing Mr. Gladstone because he makes that their secure which they establish societies to foster. But the principle of association? Remains just where it was. The only change caused by the new bill, be it ever so successful, will be to restrict the societies to the relief of the sick, which they manage very fairly, instead of undertaking that *plus* the relief of the aged, which they manage very badly indeed. Moreover, suppose for a moment that the opposite were the case, in the right, that the societies manage a great deal better than the Post Office can possibly do, even then nobody interferes with them. The bill does not dissolve any society, or place it under control, or interfere with its funds, or stop its expenditure on beer, or do or tend to do any one thing preventing it from keeping on the same superior management. It has only to go on managing as before, for the bill is absolutely and simply permissive,—and the orders based on the bill will be even more than that. They will give the society a bonus, for Mr. Gladstone will certainly offer no more than two and a half per cent. interest, and the societies, if they were managed with a little more acumen and wasted a little less on dinners, and festivals, and public-house cheer—all excellent things, but no part of banking—could make four. The Indian debentures, just as available and just as secure as Consols, will give more than that without either risk or trouble. There is nothing whatever in the bill to kill the societies if they are sound in principle, and if they are not, those who desire to secure to them a monopoly are really enemies of the working man.

But, say these remonstrants, there are general principles at stake. Why should Government sell us things any more than breeches? Just because Government is the only corporation which can sell the things we need, namely, certain exemption from insolvency. If Government possessed the only breeches which would never wear out, its duty would be to sell them, always provided that it sold at a price which did not increase the taxes. It does sell a good many things already, which nobody else could sell—such as protection for life, and justice, and means of recovering debts, and the like. It sells, too, letters, books, and little parcels. It sells, too, these very securities to everybody *except* the man who is at this moment offering entry to them. It sells the right to deposits at call which the workmen obtain when offered for deposits to be repaid after an interval. Why do not the societies protest against Post Office Savings' Banks? The deferred annuity office is nothing in the world except a Post Office Savings' Bank, returning deposits at a fixed date and by instalments, instead of at an uncertain date and in a lump. There is no change of principle whatever, in this plan: it is to be welcomed and the other abuses of Buxley's opposition, with a certain sense of exaltation, the sound of the words, we object to centralisation or the spirit of self-government. They do not seem either of them to be much impaired among the middle classes, who invest in State securities and buy State annuities, and would be only too glad if they could buy State insurances too; but we will not use that ready argument. We ask, instead, to be shown how the annuity office tends to increase "centralisation" or to diminish self-help. The man who buys an annuity comes, it is true, into some relation with

Government, but so does anybody who buys consols, or pays two-pence into a savings' bank, or takes out-door relief, no more and no less. Do Mr. Cremer and his friends imagine that Government could refuse to pay the annuities, except to people of certain opinions or habits of life? If so, why not refuse the same payments to the middle class—cheat John Brown, radical editor, out of his dividend, but give to John Smith, who supports the Whigs. We are a nation of hypocrites, and even admit as much. The illustration, but there are sometimes no limits to the suspiciousness of a class which certainly has not had, in past years, too much reason for trust. The only political effects which the scheme can possibly have are to increase general content, and to give all subscribers an interest in resisting any proposal or any line of policy which would involve repudiation, i.e., an interest in keeping the State as honest as they think it their duty to make it. It will hardly, we think, encourage that oppressive influence. The habit of self-help, again, is stimulated, not depressed. The State does not offer to give anybody anything, to bribe John into providing for his wife or Jane into laying up a penny against old age. On the contrary, it refuses to give either of them a rate of interest equal to that which private associations can secure. All it promises is that, if they will be content with low interest, and if they will pay the full mathematical value of their own rates, the Government will comply with their strings of conditions to proof of identity, &c., then the Government will guarantee that their thrift shall not be resultless, that their savings shall be restored at the time agreed upon. If that is to discourage self-help, what is to institute a savings' bank?

The simple truth of the matter is this: we have fought the workmen's battle often enough to be trusted—Mr. Gladstone's proposal is simply to extend to the poor one of the many advantages already enjoyed by the rich, to give to the workman that power of secure investment which is the basis of the prosperity enjoyed by the capitalist. If they do not like to accept it they have only to stay away, and tie up their money in old stockings, or invest it in the first society which cries from the taproom that it will grant impossible amounts in return for payments calculated without reference to the subscribers' age, first votes in its liberality grants "to assist suffering brethren," and then, warm with its ardour, votes that "accounts are thereby work." Mr. Tidd Pratt wound up sixty-seven societies of the kind between 1832 and 1862, and died, 1863. But he was not right whatever he put in for people who have no right terms to bad currency from doing as they will with their surplus cash, or to abuse Mr. Gladstone because he dares step out of the statesman's routine and propose that the State shall lend its name to guarantee the workman's savings as readily as the soldier's wages. All the Chancellor of the Exchequer has proposed is to give the workman the means of obtaining a certainty that his old age shall be independent, and it is the workmen who oppose him! Cannot they be content to leave that stupid selfishness to the societies which, founded for profit, have a right in the interest of their proprietary to refuse to be unprofitably philanthropic?—*Spectator*, March 5.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

(From the *Illustrated London News*, March 5.)
It would seem as if the chief of the Opposition had organised a series of Monday evening entertainments, lasting from five to six o'clock. There would also be a great probability that the Government would be continued until further notice—but after the manner which he received this week the continuation is at least doubtful. To speak plainly, once more Mr. Disraeli has inaugurated the week in Parliament by delivering a speech of such a nature as to excite the indignation and self-confidence of the Government; and the air of slattery and self-confidence which he has worn on former occasions of the like kind was not diminished by the circumstances of the present. Mr. Palmerston was this time in his place, having come in in the ordinary way, without presentation of his presence being required. In trusting, perhaps, to the supposed physical weakness of the Premier, Mr. Disraeli went in for a series of long sentences and a long and somewhat considered improper, we should say, was fantastically eloquent and quite a trifle too reckless. Neither he nor any one else, looking to the antecedents of Lord Palmerston's previous speech, expected that he would come out as he did, and that he would do so with such spirit and effect. It is not too much to say that the Prime Minister sprang up from his seat—unwonted action with him now—laid aside stick and hat, and, in the excitement of the moment, he used his hands as his manner was for many a long day—then gave out with that strength of voice which he used until lately always to display, one of those "speeches," of which we are so weary, which are full of cut and thrust; a speech, however, which, in the opinion of the party in issue, seems to be full of matter, but tells nothing; and finally, by confusing and mystifying, inevitably end in the discomfiture of the speaker and the triumph of the opposition. It is to be observed, though it was not obvious at the time, that the speech delivered, that in fact, the First Minister did not defend his Foreign Secretary at all, and what he did say of him was actually more ironically damaging to him than any other thing he said. The speech was long. The very rise in their political generation caught up this idea, and augured all kinds of foregone conclusions, and all sorts of possible results therefrom. The Government may, or may not, be right, but that the Government were wrong was certain, and that the Government were wrong was certain, and that the Government were wrong was certain. Mr. Palmerston, accepted thoroughly his old influence, and laughed with and applauded him in a manner which seemed as if they were really grateful for his speech. The speech was a special quality of the night. On the same evening there occurred a very interesting episode. In a moment of fiery inspiration—originating

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ture to him adopted a greater independence of tone, and does not assume so deprecating an air as injured innocence as he was wont to do in his speech. Sir John Lubbock, in his usual eloquent manner, with Sir John Hay, in which he bore himself with a spirit and a determination which are highly commendable and which sit well upon him. The Government, however, were not disposed to attend to throw the labouring air in any matter this Session on Mr. Stansfeld, but on the contrary, he is more assiduous, in re-reading, and more effective in his management than ever.

Mr. Stansfeld, in his speech, took the word regarding that most active, most indefatigable member, very *beau idéal* of a smart and excellent naval captain. Sir John Hay has brought all the qualities which have been said to have been in him, and has given a profession to be on his new career of member of Parliament. No one moves for more returns, as more questions, or makes more motions, all tending and belonging to naval affairs, and has given a more energetic and more sustained and more potent voice, and an air of downright blue conscientiousness, which have rendered him in Session and a half one of the best known private members of the House of Commons, and has made of suspicion that, if he does not take care, he may degenerate into boredom, which would be a pity in the case of so really fine a fellow. For instance, one can wear a staid and a staid and a staid and almost unreasonably busy regard to everything that concerns the navy; but people may institute a charge of undue restlessness if they find him just as busy on the mail-tax question.

Does anyone, who knows him and his ways, understand that Mr. Gladstone can be patient and long suffering on occasions? To our mind, he has shown more patience and long suffering than any other member of special temptation and no ordinary provocation. There is in the House, we may mention for the benefit of that large mass of the population of the British Isles which is ignorant of the names of the members of the House, a few names, there being one of the representatives of the younger-southern aristocracy, in virtue of that circumstance, was given the office of Civil Lord of the Admiralty in the last division of the House, and it is not probable that if that child thought it of no consequence, his appointments he made. This has entitled Mr. Lygon to sit on the first Opposition bench; and from that advantageous position he was last year in an habit of making a very good use of the House of Commons, the Exchequer, always about one o'clock in the morning. How this was done it is not necessary to say. The few witnesses of the successive repetitions of the same thing, and the same thing, and the same thing. They were, however, borne with extraordinary good nature, and Mr. Gladstone, who even condescended to argue and to reason on the matter, never put any of his strength towards the demolition of our country.

Well, one night this week, the coast being clear and the opportunity favourable, and the hour that which is deemed propitious, Mr. Lygon commenced his old game of the House of Commons, and he was not without impunity. Curiously enough, Mr. Gladstone, who last year was normally impatient and unsteady, but who this session has been all smiles and good humour, appeared to have had enough of Mr. Lygon, and, having been so long of him, he was not disposed to quietly overhauled his aspiring critic with a flood of sarcasm and insinuated taunt from which it is not unlikely that the submerged member will rise again in a few days, and that that will be the witness of the same regret, and that was that the witnesses of the same regret, and that was that the witnesses of the same regret, for it was worthy of a full audience.

SLAVE-STATE LOYALTY AND DIS
LOYALTY

(From the Special Correspondent of the Spectator.)

New York, February 20, 1864.

THE game of strategy at the South and West became interesting; but it is not yet sufficiently clear to me that the rebels are not making a judicious use of the time they waste labour upon military movements, unless based upon authentic information as to essential facts. It even seems to be pretty well ascertained, however, that General Sherman has penetrated to the extreme eastern boundary of Mississippi, and there cut the railway, the Mobile and Ohio, and the Gulf and Alabama, thereby thus destroying the communication between the various detachments of General Polk's army. It seems here as if we were seeking the control of the Black Warrior River, which penetrates, a navigable stream, to the very interior of Alabama. In Georgia the rebel government has been obliged to evacuate the western part of the Chattahoochee, a hideously named river, which divides the north-western quarter of that State from the south-western three-quarters. Reminding you of the rebel saying, "That what the Yankees gain they keep," which his '34 far proved true in the West, I turn again to the South.

"We are Federalists, and a pleasantly stylish (and in a soothing phrase), have from the beginning of the present war depended not a little for the final restoration of the power of the Government throughout its length and breadth on the loyal men of the Slave States. We are not the loyal men of the Slave States. We are the insurgents and the non-sympathizers. Every one of us who were not their sympathizers, have laughed at this dependence as altogether unfounded. As to the rule 'Die non apparentibus et non existentibus'—the rule of universal application to the non-laughs were fully justified. As to the rule of universal application, and the loyal men have existed in the Slave States all along, although they have not appeared. I have proof of it lying before me in the letters of the late Mr. Estlin, and of the late Mr. Wickburg man now in New York. These letters directly after the taking of that place. These letters are from men of very various positions in life—planters, judges, lawyers, and small traders. They are kindly written in my hands by a friend of the gentleman to whom they are addressed. I might see what kind of folk they were who in the midst of adversity had been faithful to the old flag. I found very little in them of sufficient interest to be worth recording. I have not time to do so, but I will with the personal affairs and the personal interests of the writers. But that little is to the purpose, and for the very reason just given is the more impressive.

In one of the letters, dated December 3, 1863, the writer, expressing his sorrow for some men who were "only moderate" in their sympathies, says he is so merely because they were too poor and humble to resist the movement of the fire-eating planters, saying, "We have a loyal club, and it numbers over two hundred men, and has been all the time loyal." We are glad to form a Louisiana Free State. For the State of Louisiana numbers over 2000 of that class, and they intend to make of Louisiana a Free State and a Republic. We wish to form a party that shall ultimately revolutionize the State.

the letter, dated November 1, 1847, in answer to
 small trader, says, "It is singular that gold should be
 so great a premium on securities which in the eyes of
 men as good as dead, at the least, as British securities
 and not as British patriots in money or stock, or
 financiers. God help the man who has no other
 for aid! But I do have faith in the patriotism of the
 people, and believe that there is virtue enough in the
 course; and, with the blessing of God, I hope you
 I hope you and your country will be redeemed,
 redeemed, and once more prosperous and happy.
 When she does again start on her bright career, it will
 be partly different circumstances; and compared to what it
 is, I, for one, hope and pray that it will be
 emphatically the home of the Free and the land
 of the brave." Let everything that stands in the way
 of the people be removed, and let the people stand
 and let this be a land of liberty, of enlightenment,
 privileges, and, on the part of the people, of good

[illegible]

the children died from the dampness and bad ventilation, and two of the party were wounded by shells, and yet he adds that all this was a *peterson* which he has before suffered as a loyal man, and that looking back he wonders how he went through it all. In considering this subject it must always be remembered that the fire-eaters began this insurrection having the word, and that they were sufficiently numerous to hold the Government for months, to keep and establish their ascendancy. The *Spectator* has said that "the South the leaders lead." No. The implied course, that at the North the leaders follow, is more surely true. But at the South the leaders follow the crowd, and it is the crowd in one hand and the law in the other.

But it was not only by intimidation of one kind or another that an acquiescence in secession, and even kind support of it, was brought about among men of the highest opportunity. The men of the highest ability in the South, the men of the State organization were not entirely seceded, and many retained their posts as State officers while yet dourous of the perpetration of this old republic. A case of this sort is exhibited in the following letter from a prominent citizen of Mississippi, dated, September 23. The writer was, perhaps, a judge of a county court in Mississippi. "I told you that I feared that we Union people might have a hard time satisfying the people of the South. I was not our loyalty to that I desired you to furnish your evidence as to my soundness as a loyal man, thereby enabling me to obtain the clemency of the President, as provided in the confusion of the war. I was not before the proclamation of amnesty; I had only a few days since written to his Excellency asking him to grant me a full and free pardon for my part in the rebellion. I am sure that I am not deserving of such consideration. Now you know that I held office and still hold office under the State Government, and had to take the oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States. I was not a member of the State of Mississippi, so long as I continued a citizen there." I mean that this judge has shown his loyalty at least by the resignation of his office, so that he might have avoided that ugly oath. I mean that he has shown his loyalty to the United States, and been all along loyal to the Republic. But still, which is the more loyal? I mean that this judge is I am ignorant of all the circumstances under which

From these words of Slave-State loyalists let us turn to those of a rebel of mine note, General Howell Cobb, Governor of Georgia, and a man of whom Georgia, which is of little intrinsic importance, has one passage in which will, I think, have interest to you. Cobb, you may possibly remember, was one of the first to leave the Federal Government in 1861. While he held that office he came on to New York and used all the influence given him by his official position to embarrass the finances of the Government of which he was a part, from which he was drawn out in 1862. He was a man of great energy and was the most soldierly man. He did this in the interests of the rebellion which he soon after entered into, and in the armies of which he is now a nominal general. He is a man of great energy and is a man of great energy, which may be a gentleman's crime, person perjury, which is not the crime of a gentleman. This may be a very un-English view of the matter, but it is a view of the matter which is a view of the matter in our poor Yankee tongue. But to the passage of Cobb's speech. I have told you that I should have endeavoured to sustain my assertions by evidence which would satisfy the most indifferent stranger; and in order to do this I have been obliged to quote the evidence between the people of the South and those of the North that was produced by slavery, and that many of the most rabid secessionists in the Slave States were born in the North. I have also quoted the evidence in confirmation of my words as the following consists of a denunciation of the Yankees on the part of General Cobb. The speech is reported in the *Atlanta*

"And do you think that you satisfy the demands of your conscience because you do not agree with others in this denunciation? Well, if there is any one in this wide world who hates the Yankee race worse than I, I am sorry for him, because he must have despised his whole heart to the work; but I tell you that I have not. I have not, because the assertion, that many true-hearted Southerners were born at the North, and some of the vilest Yankees that ever disgraced this earth were born at the South." (Applause.)

"Now you have it. This honest Mr. Cobb has said the very thing that I wish to say. He says that it is not a question of whether a man really is a Yankee or not, but that there is something which will make a Yankee a true-hearted Southerner, and something which will turn the Southerner into a Yankee. Do you need to be told that on one side is a lie, and on the other a diabolical slavery?"

MR. THEODORE TAYLOR'S LIFE OF
THACKERAY.

(From the Spectator.)

This little book effects admirably what it professes effect, namely to fill the place between the newspaper notices of Thackeray which appeared upon his death and the full-length picture which the public must eventually look for on his full-length picture. The tastes, habits, genius, and convictions of one of the greatest of English literary men. It is a last quarterly review article, minus the criticism, as Thackeray's new original material in the way of engravings, and a selection from Thackeray's and less accessible productions. It is done with skill and good taste, giving us nothing that is not of interest, and little that it would be easy for the general public to obtain elsewhere. Mr. Theodore Thackeray's new original material in the way of engravings, and a selection from Thackeray's and less accessible productions. It is done with skill and good taste, giving us nothing that is not of interest, and little that it would be easy for the general public to obtain elsewhere. Mr. Theodore Thackeray to illustrate his own character throughout the volume; but the manner in which he has done this is exceedingly creditable to his judgment. Though there are, of course, a hundred subjects on which Thackeray has written, and which he has written for the purpose of obtaining a full biography, containing extracts from his private correspondence, &c. &c. &c.

we shall be thoroughly satisfied if that far more delicate and difficult task is discharged as successfully as the present attempt to allay the immediate hunger for news and information by the publication of great articles they have lost. Of course there can be no comparison between the difficulty of the two duties, but if the hasty preliminary sketch it could scarcely have been better than the more elaborate and professed in some of the details of the story, and it is very far from being as forbidding; but it is a very good one, and it is not a pleasant likeness, nevertheless. We wish Mr. Taylor had drawn a few more vignettes from Mr. Moore's life and surroundings.

Mr. Taylor gives us some little fresh information on two points upon which the admirers of Thackeray's genius cannot but be deeply interested—his love of the sea, especially of canoeing, and his earliest literary efforts. The latter are of a very early date. Boys are almost always fond of parody and burlesque, and the first thing we can trace to Thackeray's pen is a political parody on Moore's "The Liberator," in which he parodied the famous speech to a Catholic Emancipation meeting by Perendin Heath, which is, however, by no means above the level of clever boys' ordinary parodies. The next work we find of his is a parody on the published in "The Snob,"—the same subject, think, for which Arthur Hallam received the prize, and a remarkable performance. There are few young University men who could do better than could we have composed fun of this kind:—

Desolate Africa, then art lovely yet
To me, when I have seen thee in the East.

One start ye'th boots which no'th she's all for;
 One start ye'th boots which no'th she's all for;
 Does virtue dwell in whiter breasts alone;
 Does virtue dwell in whiter breasts alone;
 It shall not, must not, cannot, e'er be so;
 It shall not, must not, cannot, e'er be so;
 The day shall come when Albion's self shall feel
 The day shall come when Albion's self shall feel
 I see her tribes the nobles of glory, mud,
 I see her tribes the nobles of glory, mud,
 While round her throne the prostrate nations come,
 While round her throne the prostrate nations come,
 Even the Malagasy, and letter for her name
 Even the Malagasy, and letter for her name
 Now, of course, strike the reader as a sort of
 Now, of course, strike the reader as a sort of
 expelling of the adroitly managed blunders in
 expelling of the adroitly managed blunders in
 the language of James and Pleasantman X," who
 the language of James and Pleasantman X," who
 and meaning with a single view to the vulgar
 and meaning with a single view to the vulgar
 effect of the blunder,—in finding for almost eve
 effect of the blunder,—in finding for almost eve
 would a big vulgar shadow, as we may say,—
 would a big vulgar shadow, as we may say,—
 the literary instrument in one worthy of a great artist.

The traces of fun in Thackeray's early years give little promise of his future gloomness. Indeed, even at the maturity of his powers he was never really so gloomiest when he abandoned himself to the sense of the ridiculous. Mr. Taylor tells us, for instance, that "Love the Widower," published in the *Cornhill*, was meant originally for a comic drama, and offered to Mr. Wigan of the Olympic Theatre under the title of "The Wolf and the Lamb." Probably it is the only piece written in the maturity of his powers which he could fully give the rein to his sense of

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And yet we understand well why, with all his villainous power of infusing a bitter flavour of ridicule into his praise or his sentiment, he had a sort of unconscious yearning for the plain, the low, the simple in man's respect for a coarser weapon. There is not more characteristic of Thackeray or more powerful than the scenes—there are some of them in all his work—where the story of the day is told in a hair, or contempt, or whatever emotion it may which is the leading, though controlled, one, in his characters, the throw of all pretence of subordination to the story of the day, and the rise of the story of a shill key-note passion. In "Vanity Fair" there is one such scene placed with great art by satirist at the very outset, where Becky shows her self, by flinging back the parting present which Miss Jemima has pressed upon her, into her arch mistress's garden as the carriage bears her away to the city. In "The Virginians" it is the scene where Rawdon Crawley we have another such burst of suppressed rage. In "Edmond," perhaps, the finest scene is that in which Lady Castlewood's passion is kindled by the discovery of her husband's infidelity from the war. And there are probably half a dozen such critical scenes in "Pendennis." It is on one of Thackeray's greatest powers that of delineating the character of a man by long, long, long, long bursts of temper, and inculcating the temper

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How bitterly that is said, and how clearly Thackeray is conscious of the wish to denounce, and expiate the utter hate of, capital punishment in language of violent invective, but is also conscious that, in his person at least, he could say nothing half so effective as that. Dramatically, and when speaking through the character of Thackeray's patches and his patches are eloquent and almost perfect. But when expressed in his own person, they fall from over-tinge of self-consciousness, and so to say egotism, which the cover of the dramatic veil removes. For example, Mr. Theodore Taylor gives us, as a specimen of his finest pathos, the following passage from a lecture on George III.:

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The *Burnett Argus* says:—From Father O'Donoghue this week we have received a splendid specimen of cotton, grown at Camboon; it is long stapled very fine. Mr. Kehlet, of this town, has about 1000 acres of cotton.

[illegible]

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—It appears that this committee appointed to consider the best cable for submersion between Europe and Atlantic America, have now prepared by Messrs. Glas, Elliot, and Co., of New York, a specification of a copper strand of seven wires (six inside one), each wire gauging 0.144 of an inch, the entire strand 0.944 of an inch, and weighing 1.65 lb. per naut. mil. The cable is to be a compound. The conductor of the old cable consisted of six wires laid round one, being about the gauge of the new one, and weighing only half the new cable. The insulator of the new cable consists of three layers of gutta serena, the middle of which is to be a thin layer of Chatterton's compound, making a diameter of the core of 0.464 of an inch, weighing 400 lb. per naut. mil. The insulation of the new cable is composed of three layers, and will weigh 261 lb. per naut. mil. The total weight of the new cable is in two parts, the core is surrounded with a two-strand soft yarn, saturated with a preservative tallow, at this padding is the protective gutta serena, which consists of ten solid wires of the gauge of an inch, drawn from homogeneous iron, each being surrounded separately with five strands of fine iron wire. The whole of the ten strands are surrounded by a layer of gutta serena, forming the padded core. The external part of the old cable consisted of 18 strands of charno wire (each strand was composed of seven thin iron spirals) round the core, which latter was made of wadded cotton. The new cable is to be of No. 14 gauge, and unprotected from the action of the sea water. The weight of the new cable is to be 351 cwt. per naut. mil. The weight of the old cable was 200 cwt. The strain of the new cable is 7 1/2 tons, the old cable 3 1/2 tons. The strength of the new cable is to be to 1/4 of its own vertical weight in the water (100 fathoms), whilst that of the old cable was 1/5 of its own weight for the same depth in the water. The scientific committee have taken the precaution to be adopted for testing the joints, and other parts of the cable during its submersion, the vessel completed so as to imitate the vessel in which the cable was to be

MOA ONLY accounts probably—its extent and its nature, and its effects on the Maori, are more have been success in quite recent times. It is to say, since the occupation of New Zealand the Maori. This opinion, I think, may be supported by the following facts. To the first of the words "moa" applied to the Maori, and to domestic fowls, and by the fact that the most extinct birds (*Diomedea*, sp. plur.) distributed by the Polynesian term for birds that feed freely in the air is *moa*, and that the New Zealanders did not choose one of but the one implying domesticity and want of freedom in the air, would seem a proof to New Zealanders that the Maori were not Maori about their birds, as stated in their fictions, and have only become extinct in comparison with—Berthollet Seemann's "Raptor Islands."

DEATHS BY FIRE.A curious statistical record of deaths by fire appeared in the Report of the Registrar General of England. In the fourteen years ending 1907, 39,927 persons were burnt alive or scalded to death. Of these, which constitute an average of eight deaths daily, 1344 were infants under one year of age; 4860 children of one and under two years; and 9779 between two and four years of age. Between five and fifteen, 6256 girls and 3696 boys were burnt to death; 6256 girls and 3696 boys were burnt to death; 6256 girls and 3696 boys who are far more exposed to danger from fire than women, die from this cause in greater numbers after the age of fifty years, women again to

1. **Introduction**

7

Black Broads
Fancy Coatings
Pilot Cloths
Fancy Scotch Tweeds
Shepherds' Ditto
G-4 Melton Cloths
Bedford Cord.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, 1st June.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, 11 O'Connell streets, **THIS DAY, Wednesday, 1st June,** 11 o'clock,

masses of molasses, as above

Terms, very liberal, at sale.

Importers to Warehousemen. Drapers, Count
Storekeepers, and others.


123 Packages New and Seasonable Drapery, Manu
Goods, Woollens and Silks.

Just landed, and for Unreserved Auction Sale by or
the Consignors.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 1st June.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions
to sell by auction, at his Warehouse,
and O'Connell street, THIS DAY, 1st June
11 o'clock
123 packages new and seasonable drapery, as above
Terms, very liberal at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
Sale by Auction of
One Hundred and Forty-five Packages
Seasonable Goods, manufactured by Messrs. T
Brothers, and Hyde.
MONDAY, 6th June,
MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction,
Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell a
on MONDAY, 6th June, at 11 o'clock,
115 packages new and seasonable boots and sh
above, just arrived.
Terms at sale.
on WEDNESDAY, June 1st, at 11 o'clock.
At Campbell's Wharf, ex Queen of the East, of
Ankers, from Liverpool.

To Grocers, Shipchandlers, Shippers, Storekeepers
 Surplus Store. Surplus Store.
 Extensive Unreserved Sale of
 Split Peas, Preserved Meats
 Sugar, Molasses
 Raisins, Olives, &c. Stores
 Blauet, Oatmeal
 Pickles, Suet
 Lime Juice, Spice, &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON
 have favoured with instructions to a
 American, on Campbell's Wharf, THIS DAY,
 1st. of this month,
 just landed, ex Queen of the East, Captain Anker
 Surplus Store, &c.

On **TUESDAY, June 7th**, at 11 o'clock.
At Hunt's Furniture Warehouse, Jamaica-street.
To Parties Furnishing, Furniture Dealers, C
Buyers, Shippers, and others.
Highly Important Unreserved Sale of first-class F
By Order of the Executors of the late Mr. C. N. H.
MESSERS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON
are favoured with instructions to a
uction, on the premises, Jamaica-street, on **TUES**
June 7th, at 11 o'clock.
The whole of the stock-in-trade and effects of t
Mr. C. N. Hunt.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues will be promptly issued.

On **THURSDAY**, June 2nd, at 11 o'clock,
at the Old Bank of Australasia.

Bookcases and Valuable Books
Rieswood Cottage Piano, suitable for a school
Dining-room Side, consisting of—
Chairs, 1 Bedstead
1 Lounge, covered in Morocco leather
Marble slab Washstand and Furniture
Handsome Wardrobe and Glass Drawers
Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Bedding
Platedware, Glass, China, Cutlery
Cooking-stove and Kitchen Utensils.

MESRS. BRADLEY AND NEW
have received instructions to sell by auction
at their Rooms, 239, George-street,
The above. Terms, Cash.

On THURSDAY, June 2nd, at 11 o'clock precisely
Important to Nurserymen, Landers Proprietors, and
17 Cases of Useful and Ornamental Trees.

Alder Trees	Oak Trees	Spanish Ch
Beech ditto	Ash ditto	Obelisk
Filbert ditto	Elm	Ora Bush
Hazel Nut	Birch	Tree Stock

40 varieties of Day, and 2 Years, Figs, and
new and choice Trees of various interesting a
tions, in all 1,600 Trees, just landed, ex W

MESSERS. BRADLEY AND NEW
have received instructions from the im
to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 230, George-st
THURSDAY, June 2nd, at 11 o'clock,
the following, and a great variety of other

Large-leaved Carolina poplars	South American f
Purple beech	Ilme
Crimson flowered horse chestnut	Mississippi ditto
Yellow ditto ditto	ditto fragrant horse
orn-leaved Spanish chestnut	Alders, &c., &c.

Ches., Wash.

On THURSDAY, June 30, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Very Beautiful Proof Engravings,
For Uninsured Sale.

Midsummer Night's Dream	The Lion in Love
Guy Fawkes Day	The Birthday
Traviata	At Home and Abroad

Inmaculate Conception
Order of Release
Raising the Dead
And something else beautiful
Drawing Books, Royal & Sketch Books, &c.

BRADLEY AND NEWTON
received instructions to sell by auction their Rooms 230, George-street, on THURSDAY 2nd, at 11 o'clock,
An Invoice of choice engravings.
The above are now on view.
On THURSDAY, June 2nd, at half-past 9 o'clock
At the Circular Quay, opposite the Custom House
Pleasure Boats
123-F. Waterman's Skiff, with gear, &c.

1 21-ft. ditto ditto
1 20-ft. ditto ditto
1 21-ft. ditto ditto

For unreserved sale, in consequence of the owner's intended departure for California.

MESSERS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON received instructions from Mr. Silas May to sell by auction, at the Circular Quay, opposite the Custom House, on **THURSDAY, June 2nd**, at half 12 o'clock.

5 first-class watermen's shifts.
Terms, cash.

On **THURSDAY, June 2nd**, at 11 o'clock, at the Old Bank of Australasia.

On account of whom it may concern.

5 Cases British Plate Drawing and Pier Glasses.

MESSRS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON
received instructions to sell by auction
their Rooms, 239, George-street, on THURSDAY
the 2nd, at 11 o'clock
Five cases drawing and pier glasses, assorted sizes
Terms, cash.
Preliminary Notice.
At No. 70, York-street, between Market and King
by order of Mrs. Lea.

Washing Machines	Venician Blinds
Patent Mangles	American Chairs
Knife Glasses	Framed Engravings
Plate Glass	Shades and Blinds
Dress Mops	Greenhouse
Cook Stoves	Marble Slabs.
Timber, Benches, Tools, Furniture, and sundries	

MESSRS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON
received instructions from Mrs. Lea to
auction, on the premises, No. 79, York-street, on
day,
The whole of the stock-in-trade, &c.
Terms, cash.

